





## New Advertisements.

Auction, J. T. Stokes,  
Farm Wagon, Patrick Mulroy,  
Cavender, E. D. Rogers,  
Sawyer Wagon, J. D. Phillips,  
Cash for Wheat, J. W. Alexander.

## The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, March 14th, 1856.

## What is the Cause?

Where personal interest or local or party bias is at stake, how little a matter serves the purpose of political demagogues to pour forth a volley of abuse upon the corpse pursued by this or that public man. This fact has been proven and illustrated during the past two weeks. It will be within the recollection of those who take an interest in the proceedings of the House, that a couple of weeks ago the member for this Riding gave notice of a motion for copies of all contracts made on behalf of the Government with any company or persons, in reference to the Plank Road or Macadamized Roads throughout the Counties—Yonge Street included. These of course, Mr. Beatty, proprietor of the *Leader*, did not like; hence, the first pretext—a vague one it is true—was seized with avidity, and Mr. Hartman denounced as factious, blemishing the transaction of public business, &c., or in language to that effect. But let us give an extract from the *Leader's* article, and which, by the way, has been copied extensively into all those journals favoring the Administration—particularly those styled as off-shoot of that print. After stating his "determination" to use his influence to put an end to "Parliamentary blackguardism," &c., the editor says:—

"We conceive that the discussion on Wednesday morning had not the slightest reference to any question of public interest. Who cares to know that Mr. Hartman had heard the Postmaster General denounce the Hinks Administration? Or what interest to hear Mr. Christie read his private correspondence to prove that some of Mr. Spence's constituents regard him as having been a platform candidate in 1851. In regard to the latter, the writer of this is in a position to contradict it, if it be only a contradiction. Mr. Spence not only refused to sign the Reform platform of 1851, but ridiculed, both in his speeches and in his writings, the idea of binding members of the Legislature to vote for a given number of measures, or resign their seats. Were the matter worthy of investigation, we might discuss it at length; as it is too paltry for newspaper notice we will hope Mr. Spence will allow Mr. Hartman to read private conversations at libitum, and give Mr. Christie the fullest license to read his private correspondence—provided the House as far forgets the respect due to itself as to listen to him. Mr. Spence has not failed to tell Mr. Lord Elgin at the head of these scandalous proceedings. Mr. Spence's hospitality we presume has not been abused by them as was Lord Elgin's; nor has Mr. Hartman claimed no cover intimacy than that of a casual meeting in the streets of Hamilton."

The *Leader* asks—"Who cares to know that Mr. Hartman heard the Postmaster General denounce the Hinks Administration?" We answer—the country. If Mr. Spence has pursued an inconsistent course, the people ought to know it; and if he has abandoned principles his constituents heard him profess, they too, should know it. Mr. Spence was elected by a Reform constituency, in the hope that he would use his influence to secure reform measures. He professed, in 1851, to support the Halton Platform which includes Representation according to population—non-sectarian schools—no ecclesiastical corporations, &c. Has he carried out his professions during the years 1854 and 1855 by his votes in the Assembly? Far from it; and now, in 1856, has the face to deny his avowal of the Halton Platform altogether. Mr. Brown, in a telling manner, showed that Mr. Spence had held directly opposite views when out of office; but now he found it convenient and likewise profitable to change them. Mr. Christie too, had documents in his possession that proved conclusively the truthfulness of Mr. Brown's statements. Then it was that Mr. Hartman related a circumstance which transpired some time ago, furnishing additional evidence of the Hon. Postmaster General's abandonment of principle; and it was not until each member of the Administration had been severely handled by the opposition without their having a shadow of defence to offer, that we find the organ and its satellites coming to their relief, by denouncing those men who have dared to make such home thrusts at the members of His Excellency's Cabinet.

The whole object of the article above alluded to, was to make political capital for Mr. Spence; and we are only astonished to find it copied in journals lately professing opposition to that Hon. Gentleman. There is a screw loose somewhere. Some of the very papers referred to, not long since, wrote bitterly against Spence, and are now publishing articles calculated either to prove their own inconsistency, or an utter disregard for truth where a mere party end is endeavored to be obtained. In all their denunciations, government journals do not pretend to find fault with votes of the opposition—simply because they cannot. They therefore resort to the last expedient in the catalogue, and endeavor to place them before the public in a wrong light. What ever the *Leader's* editor may think of the matter, we believe we are warranted in saying, that should the gentleman representing this constituency continue to give the satisfaction he did last Session, it will take more than all the slandering imputations government organs can cast upon him to diminish his influence in this Riding.

## Defeat of the Ministry.

By referring to the Parliamentary Report, published in the Toronto papers of Tuesday, March 13th, our readers will perceive that

Ministry were defeated by a majority of four. Of course, in the measure report we have been able to give, it is hardly possible to form an idea of the strength of the arguments used; but we learn from the city papers that several members of the Administration spoke at considerable length. When the question was put by the Speaker, every Representative from Upper Canada, save two, voted against the Government—these two were Mr. James Ross and Dr. Clarke. Assuredly the East Riding of Northumberland and the North Riding of Wellington must feel proud of their distinguished Representatives in the Assembly. Shortly after this signal victory of the Opposition, Hon. Mr. Drummond moved an adjournment.

The Coalition may still retain their places on the Treasury Benches, and endeavor to make it appear the matter was of little moment; but when the fact is taken into consideration that the Government used every effort to prevent an enquiry into a public grievance, and then failed, it is proof positive of the necessity of a change in the Administration. Due notice had been given of the question at issue, and the Government had had ample time to mature on the course they intended to pursue, and, consequently, the more marked the defeat.

The *Globe* of Tuesday also states that the Ministry were compelled to yield to the requirements of the Opposition on three separate questions during the same evening. Surely, ministers do not intend to retain their places in defiance of public opinion! We shall see.

## East Gwillimbury Council.

The above Council met at Sharon on Saturday last, the 8th, all the members present and the Reeve in the Chair.

After the reading of the minutes of last meeting, the Reeve read a communication from Mr. Tully, in reference to the proposed Ship Canal from Lake Simcoe, to Ontario which stated that the Bridges were not considered a very great barrier, and asking assistance.

Also, from the municipality of King relative to the disposal of Timbers on the Togo line between that Township and East Gwillimbury.

On motion of Mr. Willson, seconded by Mr. Powell, the Clerk was ordered to advertise for tenders for collecting the Rates, &c., in this Township, for the present year, in accordance with By-Law No 29, of this Municipality.

Mr. Willson moved for leave to introduce a By-Law authorizing the Clerk to advertise and sell the timber on the Town Line between the Townships of East Gwillimbury and King, and for appointing the time and place at which those sales should take place, &c.—Granted.

The By-Law was then read a first time and on motion of Mr. Willson the Council suspended the 30th rule went into committee of the whole on the same.

After some time had been spent thereon the committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.—Granted.

Mr. Willson presented a return from Mr. McKenzie, of the expenditure of the Statute Labor money placed in his hands.

A long discussion followed in reference to Tavern and Store Licenses, from which we learned that several parties at the Landing had paid no license fee for last year; and as the law allowed them three months from this time to take action in the matter, we inferred they were determined to put the law in force.

On motion of Mr. Holborn, seconded by Mr. Bowman, Thos. G. Dunham and Leander Spooner were appointed Assessors, in place of John Fletcher and John Atkinson, who were unable to attend to their duties from indisposition.

Mr. John Terry brought up and presented the Auditors' Report of Township officers; but the report not being altogether satisfactory was not received.

[We think the Council done wrong here; if the Auditors presented the accounts as they found them and had done their duty, the report should have been received, and a Committee of the Council appointed to confer with the late Treasurer on the matter; a little explanation is all that is necessary.]

The Council then adjourned one hour for dinner.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 o'clock p. m.  
On the Council resuming its sitting, Mr. Holborn moved seconded by Mr. Powell "That T. Drury, S. Sedore and M. Sedore have the privilege of doing their Statute Labor on a private road leading from Queen Street between Lots No. 32 and 33."—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Willson, the Council then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole—Mr. Bowman in the chair—on the By-Law providing for the sale of timber, &c., referred to above.

The By-Law was then read a second time, and the Committee rose and reported the same to the Council, which passed a third reading without opposition.

Mr. Holborn presented a petition from Joseph Travis, praying the Council to grant him the timber on the 6th Con., along Lots No. 20 and 21, as remuneration for the excess of Statute labor he performed, the past year.—Prayer granted; the Council reserving, however, the cedar on said road allowance for the use of the road.

Mr. Holborn introduced a By-Law to

amend another By-Law of the municipality relating to the duties of Township officers.—His amendment repealed part of the By-Law which made it the duty of a Road Overseer to impound animals running at large, unless they are delivered to him by another individual.

The account of the late Clerk, for eleven Months' salary amounting to £30, was ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Holborn, seconded by Mr. Powell, George Holborn was allowed the privilege of doing four days statute labor upon the side road between Lots No. 25 and 26, in the 3rd Concession.

A warm debate then took place on the subject of raising the taxes, in accordance with a recommendation from a committee of the County Council.

Mr. Willson moved, seconded by Mr. Holborn "That when this Council adjourns, it stand adjourned until the 3rd Saturday in April, then to meet as a Court of Revision."—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Holborn, seconded by Mr. Powell, Henry Mosier and others residing on the Sixth Concession, were allowed to do their statute labor on the side line between Lots No. 15 and 16, in the 5th Concession. Mr. Mosier was appointed path-master.

On motion of Mr. Holborn seconded by Mr. Powell, Wm. Mitchell, A. Fraris and J. Travis were allowed to do their Statute labor on the Town line between East and West Gwillimbury.

On motion of Mr. Willson, seconded by Mr. Bowman, "The Assessors were ordered to meet at the Council Room, on the 8th day April next, to equalize the Assessment, and the Clerk required to notify them of the same."

Mr. Powell moved for leave to introduce a By-Law appointing Township officers for the current year.—Granted.

The By-Law was then introduced and read a first time; and on motion of Mr. Powell the Council went into committee of the whole on the same.—Mr. Bowman in the chair.

The By-Law was then read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Siles, the Committee rose and the Chairman reported the same to the Council.

It was then read a third time and adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed to office, by the above By-Law.

## POUND KEEPERS.

Ward No. 1.—Charles Rogers, F. Morrison, and Wm. Kitchley.

Ward No. 2.—F. Ayers, P. Wright and B. Dunham.

Ward No. 3.—Jas. Milne, R. Rose and J. Cowieson.

Ward No. 4.—Jas. Evans, John Lepard and Wm. Manners.

Ward No. 5.—Geo. Foster, J. Travis, and A. Smith.

## FENCE VIEWERS.

Ward No. 1.—A. Dixon, B. W. Howard, John Evans and Jesse Doan.

Ward No. 2.—J. McIntyre, P. Szezy, Wm. McLeod and Wm. Reid.

Ward No. 3.—Ira Doan, Robt. Rose and Peter Defoe.

Ward No. 4.—John Lenard, H. Shettleworth, John Evans and J. McCarty.

Ward No. 5.—Isaac Travis, N. Eves and John Smith.

## OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.

Yonge Street.—D. Rogers, O. Phillips, C. Willis, D. Beaton, S. Brook, R. Irwin, T. May, R. B. C. Playter, Jas. Evans, and Geo. Playter.

Second Street.—E. G. Irwin, J. Lundy, T. Ross and J. Selby.

Third Street.—Thomas Porter.

Queen Street.—J. Hines, P. Lepard, J. D. Willson, T. Selby, J. Hamilton, J. Souls, J. Brack, N. A. McMillan.

Union Street.—John Evans, W. Pimlor, B. Dunham, S. Travis, J. Cowieson, D. Evans, David Boag, John Atkinson and L. Spooner.

Fifth Concession.—David Arnitage, John Jerome, D. Souls, S. Travis, J. Greenwood, H. Watson John Nicholas and Wm. Defoe.

Sixth Concession.—John Graham, J. Gail and Hy Rose and John Simons.

Eight Concession.—B. Graham, R. Corker, line, George Stokes and Joseph Pegg.

Gore.—A. Terry.

The Council then adjourned. We have been obliged to omit the speeches made by different members of the Council on the various subjects of interest, for want of room.

## From our own Correspondent.

Toronto, March 11, 1856.  
It is frequently said "There is an end to everything." If this remark may not yet be made respecting the Coalition, which has ruled Canada just eighteen months past, its application has been so nearly accomplished as leaves but a narrow margin for congratulations on the part of the opposed.

Yesterday was a disastrous day to Ministers. Three times, within a few hours were they compelled to abandon their chosen position; and on a fourth, question they were entirely defeated.

The first catastrophe of the day befell them in the discussion of a motion of Mr. Duval, of Beauharnois, to address Her Majesty, asking for a repeal of Certain British Statutes securing the right of appeal from our own Courts, to a Committee of the Privy Council in England. So strong was the feeling on the subject that Ministers were obliged to give way.

The second charge, under which they lost ground, was off motion of Dr. Valois, to refer to a select committee several petitions from Lower Canada, complaining of, sundry grievances under the Municipal Law of that Section of the country. Atty Gen. Drummond mounted his high horse and said, so long as he was Attorney General he would not submit to the dictation of any committee. A little moderate discussion, however, convinced him that he would be compelled to yield the point.

The next question which provoked any discussion was a series of resolutions on the subject of a more stringent License Law. Mr. Duval, of Montreal, some days before proposed these resolutions; and at that time was opposed by Mr. Felton, who, on this subject, has by turns adopted every view, from the extreme on one side, to the most ultra on the other. In this instance he attempted to supercede Mr. Duval's scheme by an amendment based upon the principle of the old License Law of Upper Canada giving the Government the entire control of all the funds raised by License, and securing to the Executive, also, a large amount of extra patronage in the appointment of Revenue Inspectors. Mr. Felton is a most determined supporter of the Ministry and in return, Ministers fail not to manifest their entire confidence in him. They fully endorse his scheme of a License Law; and need every exertion to carry their point, but failed—only about a dozen voting for it in a committee of the whole.

They fully endorsed his scheme of a license law; in fact there cannot be a doubt, the Bill in his charge is really a ministerial measure—prepared as it is, to believe under their immediate direction and sanctioned by them before it was proposed to the House. They did not manifest much courage, however, to introduce it themselves, and employed this man of all work, to do it. But what was their position when he proposed to establish it for Mr. Duval's? Although backed by Ministerial influence scarcely a dozen could be found to vote for it in a committee of the whole. Ordinary men would have been satisfied with three or four significant hints in one day, but not so with this young Government.

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The next motion was by Mr. Cameron, for an address to His Excellency for a copy of Judge Duval's charge to the Jury, who tried and acquitted the men accused of the murder of Edmund Curran, at St. Sylvester in Lower Canada, in October last.

This case has excited very great interest throughout the whole country for some time past. The circumstances of the murder, in open day, in the presence of hundreds of witnesses, without the slightest provocation,—the subsequent unparalleled systematic efforts of almost every one whose duty it was to bring the offenders to justice, to screen the very offenders, and was only restricted by the surrender of the accused. The result, if it can be called, resulted in an acquittal in the face of what was the most convincing kind. The judge who presided is accused with having manifested, in his charge to the jury, a strong and unwarranted leaning towards the prisoners. He is reported to have made statements calculated to mislead the jury. The public repudiated the verdict given, and through the legislature ask inquiry as to the truth of the put the judge is said to have acted in the drama. The Government refuse to agree to the application for a copy of the judges charge, and thus refuses to inquire into an alleged encroachment upon the rights and liberties of the people. A majority of the Assembly supported the address demanding a copy of the judges charge. It is true the majority was not large the vote being 48 to 44.

After the vote the House immediately adjourned, and today Attorney General Duval, as soon as the routine business had been disposed of, announced that Ministers desired an adjournment until Thursday, to give them time to consider what they might do under the circumstances in which they found themselves.

It is worthy of remark that on this vote only twenty-four Canada members voted with Ministers, while thirty-eight voted against them! Macdonald & Spence found themselves suddenly nowhere, so far as their so much boasted of strong support, was concerned, yet in the face of all this they held out.

Spence is a man to the result. The effort to patch up may succeed; if so they will go on contentedly,—if not they will probably appeal to the country rather than resign. A few days will tell the tale.

In consequence of delay in the P. O. Department somewhere, the above letter was not received until just before going to press; we have therefore been compelled to condense it considerably.—Ed. Era.

## Correspondence.

[We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.]

## Queensville Sabbath School.

DEAR SIR,—The Anniversary of the Union Sunday School of this village, was held in the new Chapel, Queensville, on Monday the 3rd inst., and I never attended a meeting of the kind that I was more pleased with; and I am sure there was not one there but what was equally well pleased. When I first entered the Chapel I was delighted to see so well filled. It was proof positive that the people of Queensville take a high interest in this so valuable and highly useful institution, and to learn what progress the scholars have made since its last annual meeting; and also to encourage both scholars and Teachers, to continue in the good work in which they are engaged. After tea and the many good things that accompanied it (of which there was plenty and to spare) was got over with, Mr. Wm. Gail was appointed Chairman, and it would have been hard to find a more competent person to have filled it on a more occasion. He questioned the object of the meeting and the business that was before it. Viz: to elect new Officers, Teachers, and a managing Committee. He then called upon our esteemed and learned Teacher, Mr. Geo. Rose, to read the report for the last year, which gave much satisfaction; both as regards the number of scholars in attendance, and also the progress they have made. The meeting was so well satisfied with this report, that a vote of thanks was given to the scholars for the progress they had made, their punctual attendance and good conduct throughout the year, and also for being so quiet and orderly during the whole of the meeting. The teachers also got great praise for the pains they had taken to instruct them in reading and make them understand what they read, and for the many excellent addresses delivered to them. The Choir added much to the pleasure of the evening, by entertaining them with both vocal and instrumental music at short intervals.

The Rev. Mr. Smith was then called upon to address the meeting which he did in a very superior and edifying manner. He told them of the origin of Sunday Schools; when, where, and by whom they were established; how they have spread since then,—so that now we find them established in the four quarters of the Globe—in the South Sea Islands, and wherever real christianity is, there Sunday Schools are to be found; the good that is still expected they are destined to accomplish.

After he sat down and the choir again entertained the meeting, the Rev. Mr. Ketchum was called on, who said that he had to thank the Sunday School for the education he had received; and but for them he could not have been a Minister of the Everlasting Gospel. But I am sorry I cannot make so many quotations as I would wish to make. And now in conclusion I would say, the meeting was well attended; the people turned out as with one mind, and not too make the place uncomfortable; and believe me, the village was well represented, and certainly a great delight to every person who takes an interest in the spiritual well-being of the rising generation,—the cause of Christ and the spread of His Gospel.

The Committee appointed for carrying it out put the price of the tickets so low that it was within the reach of every one; and if kindly cleared expenses, was all they expected. But I am happy to say, the have realized their object, all expenses, as much as will augment the present Library belonging to the Union Sunday School.

AMSTERDAM, U. S. S.  
Queensville, March 4th, 1856.

Foreign and Colonial.  
House of Assembly.

Continued from first page.

Mr. Sanborn said the question appeared to him to be of that importance that it deserved the early and the mature consideration of the House. In the first place as between the License principle and the Prohibition principle, he could not believe that the House would allow the paltry amount the revenue would suffer, even were the license taken away altogether, to be in the way of a measure calculated to ameliorate society, and improve the morals of the country; and whatever therefore might be the decidedly expressed opinion of this House, he was willing to believe that the Attorney General and the Government would be prepared to carry it out. And in legislating in Canada, they had the precedent of the law having been recently enacted in New Brunswick, and being carried there even further, than the bill that was introduced in the Canadian Parliament last Session; for it not only prohibited the traffic and manufacture, but the importation of intoxicating liquors. He would no longer detain the House, as he knew that every member had made up his mind on the question, but he felt that he would not be performing his duty as chairman of the Temperance Committee, or as a member of this House, if he did not offer the following amendment:—

"That the committee of the whole be instructed to enquire into and report upon the following resolution, viz:—

"That it is expedient to prohibit by legislation, the traffic in intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage."

Mr. Hartman seconded the amendment.

Mr. Felton approached the subject with some diffidence, as he intended to take a different course this year from what he had done last. Last Session, believing that a Prohibition Law was approved of by a majority in the House, and a large number of the population, he had advocated it to the best of his ability. But he had seen the majorities diminishing at each division. When the Temperance Convention also assembled in Toronto, he was much disappointed with its results. Instead of their preparing a distinct bill on which all "Prohibitionists" could agree, there was not even any distinct opinion as to what such a bill should be. The course he proposed to take, himself, was to do what he could to procure a stringent license Law, guarded against every possible abuse. He would not only prevent the sale to drunkards and other improper parties, but he would prevent the adulteration of liquors, and he thought that was a very important result to be obtained. He moved in amendment that the following resolutions be sent to the committee of the whole:—

"1. That it is expedient to provide more effectually, throughout this Province, for the suppression of intemperance, and of the abuse of spirituous liquors, by adopting practical and stringent regulations for the granting of spirit-shop, and tavern licenses, by effectually preventing the sale of spirituous liquors, contrary to law, or by improper persons; and by affixing due punishment to the crime of drunkenness, and to the sale of spirituous liquors to drunkards and to persons of limited age."

"2. That licenses should be granted in Upper and Lower Canada by Revenue Inspectors, with the written consent of the Township or Local Councils, and of the County Councils; and only to persons producing a high rate property, security for their good conduct, and obedience to the regulations provided for dealers in spirituous liquors."

"3. That it is expedient that all dealers in spirituous liquors of every kind be required to take out a license for the sale thereof, either in a shop or tavern, and that it is expedient to increase the license fees, and to proportion the same to the population of the locality, where the shop or tavern is to be kept."

"4. That a committee of eight members be appointed to prepare the means of carrying out the foregoing resolutions into effect with power to report, by bill or otherwise, to the House, and that the said committee do consist of Messrs. Shepley General Smith, Hartman, Laberge, Chapais, Jackson, Price and the mover."

Mr. Mackenzie said that, when the Speaker decided last year that the Prohibition Law should not go on, the friends of the Law held a meeting, at which the learned gentleman who had just spoken was present. He did not then understand that hon. gentleman's course, but as they grew older they grew wiser, and he could now understand why the hon. member threw cold water on the efforts of himself and his friends to proceed with the bill notwithstanding the Speaker's decision. But the hon. gentleman did not tell them, as he had told them now, that he had changed his mind, and did not intend to carry the measure farther.

Mr. Stevenson was of opinion that no sacrifice was too great to get rid of the evil of intemperance. But the Prohibition principle had slightly failed both in the States and in New Brunswick, as it would here if tried as a first measure. It would be much more satisfactory to try a stringent License Law.

Mr. Hartman approached this subject with great hesitancy. Not that he was unprepared to advocate the principles that he advanced last year, or that he agreed with the member who had just spoken, who had shown the white feather, or that he had lost any confidence in the principles advocated last

Session, but when he looked at the difficulties they had to overcome and saw the success that crowned the efforts of the parties engaged, and which success has been so well pointed out by the gentleman who had just spoken, instead of having any reason to change their course, he thought that they had every reason to hope for success and he encouraged. The hon. gentleman who introduced the measure last year secured for himself the highest economies from all parts of the country, and as had been witnessed, and completely evicted by the Temperance organizations that sprang up through out the country. Had a single petition been presented to the House this Session against a Prohibition Law? With the exception of two petitions from brewers against the Liquor Prohibition Law, (hear, hear,) not a single individual in the whole Province of Canada had even asked the Legislature to withhold its assent to the bill of last Session.

Mr. Laberge supported the views taken by the hon. member for Wolfe. He had seen the Main Law could not stand, and that from what took place in the House last Session, the majority of the House was against it.

Mr. Jackson supported the principle of a Prohibition Law. He said it was clear that the persons who signed the petitions leaned to prohibition, whether they had taken up the question on principle or not.

Mr. Laberge spoke in favor of Mr. Duval's resolutions.

Mr. Powell said he had expressed his conviction last Session, that a majority of those who voted for the Prohibition Law were not in favor of the measure at heart. And he was borne out in fact that by a contemptible trick, the measure was thrown overboard. He hoped the same clap-net system would not be followed this year, but that those honestly in favor of Prohibition would vote for it, and that those who were of a different opinion would as honestly oppose it.

Mr. Willson said it had been frequently remarked that we could not make men virtuous by legislation, and it was objected that that was the object of the Prohibition Liquor Law. He did not think it was. The argument for that law was, that so long as places were kept open for selling liquor, temptations were held out which could with difficulty be resisted, and the object of the law was to remove these temptations. It was said again that it was useless to pass the law because it would be evaded and broken. It might just as well be said that the statutes against stealing should be repealed, because year after year thieves were committed. He did not deny that the Liquor Law might be evaded in a mean and contemptible way, by having a flask labelled the Bible, as mentioned by the hon. member for Essex [Mr. Rankin]. He had himself seen a flask labelled the Psalms' Progress, and he thought the pious drinking out of it were making considerable progress in the wrong way. [Laughter.] He had understood the answer for themselves [Mr. Laberge], to say that public opinion in Lower Canada was not in favor of anything of the kind. If that were so, Lower Canada must have changed much very lately, for it was not many years since they understood that that section of the Province was all in motion for it.

Mr. Smith (Victoria) considered that so long as they regulate it by a License Law, so long would they fail in the object they aimed at of suppressing intemperance. If there had been any reason for this question, it had been in this House, and not out of doors. And he did not think it was for the House to give up a just position to giving up his own views and setting himself to carry out the views of those who might be termed the moderate men. If it were proved by the vote to-night that the moderate men were in a majority, he would assist them in carrying out their views as the best thing to do. Prohibition, but he would not consider himself warranted in introducing a bill for them himself. He thought the Government, in matters of such importance should have assumed the responsibility of introducing measures. The House in its committee, he believed, was more strongly in favor of a Prohibition Law this year than last year.

And if matters did not progress more up hill, this House, he would not be surprised if the people took another mode of appealing to the object they desired, by sending to Parliament a majority of temperance men, men who would carry through such a measure, because in accordance with their own conscientious convictions.

Mr. Felton expressed his willingness to follow the counsel given by the hon. Attorney General.

Mr. Mackenzie—Object to the resolutions being withdrawn, and if the member objects they cannot be.

Mr. Cayley warranted the House that if the revenue was diminished by either measures being adopted, it would be necessary to provide other sources of taxation.

A division was then taken on the amendment moved by Mr. Felton, which was negatived by 57 to 43.

The division was next taken on Mr. Sanborn's amendment, affirming the principle of a Prohibition Liquor Law, which was negatived by 51 to 59.

The main motion by Mr. Duval (Montreal) was then carried by 65 to 35.

Yves.—Messrs. Barrasse, Bower, Broadbent, Brown, Burton, Cameron, Cameron, Clark, Campbell, Cayley, Chapais, Clarke, Cook (Ottawa), Crisler, Haout (Beauharnois), Drouin (Two Mountains), Dureche, Deschamps, Dumas, D'Amour (Montreal), Duxter, Atty Gen. Drummond, Dufresne, Emmentard, Ferret, Fortier (Nicholson), Fortier (Bellevue), Fournier, Fraser, Freeman, Guevremont, Holton, Jackson, Laberge, Laberge, Laberge, Laberge, Laberge, Lab



THE NEW ERA.

Newmarket, Friday, March 14th, 1856

General Summary.

Mr. Fillmore is the Know Nothing Candidate for President of the United States, at the next election.

Hon. Mr. Drummond has introduced a Bill to "simplify and expedite the proceedings in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada," which makes 103 pages of printed matter.

We understand that upwards of £100 have been subscribed towards thoroughly clearing and repairing the Town Line between Whitcomb and East Gwillimbury. It is intended, we believe, to make a first-rate road through to the Township of Scott, from Newmarket.

A public meeting was held at Roach's Hotel, Newmarket, on Thursday last, the 13th inst., for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to interpose and prevent the O. S. & H. R. R. Company from continuing to charge their exorbitant rates of tariff on freight carried over that road. The meeting was large and respectable, and some very spirited speeches were delivered. A full report next week.

A Free Lecture will be delivered before the North York Branch Agricultural Society, in the Court House, Newmarket, on Saturday evening next, the 15th inst., by Prof. Buckland, of Toronto. It is to be hoped the meeting will be largely attended. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H., 2nd Con. of King.—You need not be surprised, when you consider the state of feeling that existed on that occasion. By giving your article publicity it would lead to a newspaper war, and thus take up the space of our paper we can ill spare during the Session of Parliament, if you will take up the subject without referring to the scene that transpired, we will take great pleasure in giving your article an insertion; but the way it reads now, it would lead to a personal conflict, and thus divert public attention from the question at issue. The article referred to is well written.

NEWMARKET MARKETS

Newmarket, March 13th, 1856.

The news by the *Arctia* has had the effect of sinking prices considerably lower, in the New York Markets, and consequently will be more or less felt both in Toronto and Newmarket.

Wheat per bushel, 5s. 6d. 1/2.  
Spring Do. 5s. 4d. 1/2.  
Barley per bushel, 3s. 7d. 1/2.  
Oats per bushel, 2s. 1d. 1/2.  
Peas—none offering.  
Pork—no change, very little coming in.  
Potatoes, 2s. 7d. 1/2 to 2s. 9d.  
Butter, per lb., 1s. 1d. 1/2 to 1s. 3d.  
Cheese, 7 1/2d to 10d per lb.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, March 13th, 1856.

Flour transactions light, and selling at 55 1/2 to 57 per bbl. Wheat, 5s 6d to 5s 1d; one or two extra samples sold at 5s. Oats 2s 6d to 2s 8d. Pork, plenty at 7 1/2. Potatoes, 4s 4d to 4s 6d. Butter 1s 1d to 1s 4d.

Special Notices.

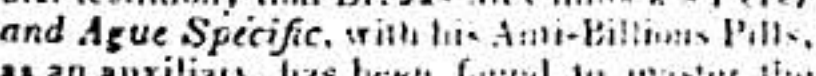
A vast increase of Fever and Ague cases is reported from all quarters; but particularly, we have the strongest medical and popular testimony that Dr. J. McClimack's *Fever and Ague Specific*, with his Anti-Bilious Pills, as an auxiliary, has been found to master the worst cases of the disease. All accounts agree that these medicines permanently eradicate the complaint. Sold by

D. SUTHERLAND.

"BREAD WITH GIN IN IT" heads an article in one of the city morning papers; but had the writer of it substituted Dr. J. McClimack's *Diarrhoea Cordial* in place of "Gin," he then would have made a new and valuable suggestion for guarding against suffering and epidemic in the shape of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints. Sold by

D. SUTHERLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



TIMBER FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

To be sold by public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, 1856, all the Timber standing or lying on the

**TOWN LINE WEST.**

Between the Townships of East Gwillimbury and King, in Lots or Sections as follows:

No. 1, To extend from the South-west angle of the Township of East Gwillimbury, to the North Side of Lot No. 5, in the Township of King.

No. 2, To extend from the north side of Lot No. 5, to the north side of Lot No. 10, of King.

No. 3, To extend from Lot No. 10, to the north side of Lot No. 15, of King.

No. 4, To extend from Lot No. 15, to the Plank Road.

No. 5, To extend from the Plank Road to the north side of Lot No. 20.

No. 6, To extend from Lot No. 20, to the northern limits of the Township.

The sale of Sections 1, 2 and 3, will take place between 10 and 11 a.m. on said Town Line, at the hour of 11 o'clock a.m.

The sale of Sections 4, 5 and 6, will take place where the said Town Line intersects the West Gwillimbury Plank Road, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

Purchasers will be allowed until the 1st day of May, 1857 to remove the Timber; but all the timber left standing or lying after that date will be forfeited.

TERMS—Cash.

By Order  
JOHN T. STOKES,  
Town Clerk.  
East Gwillimbury, March 12, 1856. (Bradford Chronicle please copy.)

FARM WANTED.

THE subscriber is desirous of RENTING a Farm of from 50 to 200 Acres—for a term of years.

PATRICK MULROY,  
Newmarket P.O.  
March 13, 1856. 7-6

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to negotiate or purchase a Promissory Note, bearing interest, made by the undersigned in favor of Dr. J. Neah, bearing date Feb. 28th, 1854, payable ten days after date, as the same has been paid.

ENOCH D. ROGERS.  
Newmarket, March 11, 1856. 3-6

SAWYER WANTED.

WANTED, a Sawyer, one having some knowledge of Carpenter Work, would be preferable.

FOR SALE,  
ONE 20 inch CIRCULAR SAW, with Flanges complete.

J. D. PHILIPS.  
Yonge Street, March 13, 1856. 11-6

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale the property lately occupied by Messrs. Ashton and Marshall in the Village of Aurora. Comprising Machine Shop, and Dwelling-House partly finished, on Lot No. 6, Main St. The

W. ACHINERY

Consists of One Eight-Horse Power Engine, 1 Planing Machine, 1 Stave Cutter, Drilling Machine, 1 Upright and 2 Circular Saws, 1 Wood and 1 Iron Turning Lathe, 1 Grind Stone, 1 Vice, about 300 feet Belting, and 15 feet two inch shafting. The whole of which will be sold, together or separate, VERY CHEAP.

Apply to the Proprietor,  
J. W. MARSDEN,  
Newmarket,  
Or to Messrs. MACCHELL & ASHTON,  
Aurora.  
Newmarket, March 13, 1856. 11-6

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates to the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has opened a

GROcery and PROVISION STORE,

In his new premises on Main Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of

Family Groceries and Provisions.

And he hopes, by strict attention to business and the Quality and Price of his articles, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

The subscriber intends to still continue his former business as Butcher, and keep on hand all kinds of Fresh Meat.

J. THOMAS CONNOR.  
Newmarket, March 6, 1856. 11-5

JAMES LEESMAN.

North West Corner of King and Yonge Streets  
Toronto.

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**

IMPORTER OF  
Clothes, Cassimeres, Vestings, Dry Goods, &c. &c.

A LARGE Stock constantly on hand of Black and Colored English Broadcloths, Black Cassimeres and De-Sines, Beavers, Meltons, Haverley's, West of England Dressings, Scotch Frockings and Cassimeres, French Vests and other Vestings.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Men's Winter Coats,  
Men's Winter Trousers,  
Men's Winter Vests,  
Boys' Winter Coats,  
Boys' Winter Trousers,  
Boys' Winter Vests.

WATERPROOF COATS.

And CLOTHES of the best quality and sizes.

137 SO SIKKING PLACE, 137  
Toronto, Jan. 22, 1856. 1w-51

SELLING OFF!!

R. H. SMITH,  
HAVING disposed of his interest in the Mercantile Business, to  
MR. MOSES W. BOGART,  
Is now Selling Off his immense Stock of Goods, consisting in part of a full and complete stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

Hats and Caps, American Boots and Shoes, Teas and Sugars, Groceries.

Crockery, Glassware,  
Patent Medicines, Paints and Oils, Dry Stuffs, Cotton, Yarn and Carpeting, some beautiful Patterns of Carpeting, Room Paper and Window Shades.

**Ready-Made Clothing.**

Philadelphia Mill and Moley Saws, new Cut and put in Circular Teeth Saws, Barn Door Hinges, Cable Chains, Zinc, Scotch Bar, Rod, Plate, Band and Swords from Bitter, Spring, axle and Cast Steel—American Salt and Water Line.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Dexter Hiram  
Dunham Hiram  
Dunham Gilbert  
Doan Seth  
Dunham Eliza  
Dunham Margaret  
Dunham Henry  
Harrison Joseph  
Holtz John  
Hartwick John  
Johnston John  
James Eli

C. DOAN, Postmaster

MILLINERY & C.

At this Stock of Goods must be sold before the 29th of March,  
Great Bargains may be expected.

R. H. SMITH,  
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1856. 11-54

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING composed of part of Lot No. 24, in the 5th Con. of King, containing 30 Acres: 15 of which are cleared and well fenced. A Frame House, and other out-buildings are already erected upon the premises—the House being well finished. There are about 5 Acres under fall wheat. A stream of water runs through the premises. For terms and other particulars apply to

CHAS. SHROPSHIRE,  
King, March 6, 1856 3w-55

Fencing in Aurora.

WANTED, a 24 R. R. straight Rail-Fencing and Material for the same (Pine well answer) to be put up as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Persons wishing to CONTRACT will please

TENDER FOR THE SAME.

At so much per Rod—without delay, to

WM. MOSLEY, Agent.  
Aurora, Feb. 27th, 1856. 11-46

100 Acres

Being Lot No. 10, in the 3rd Con. of which are cleared and Fenced. On these premises there are

TWO WELLING HOUSES.

Together with Barns, Sheds, &c., erected.

GEORGE CLIBINE,  
Gormley's Colliers, P.O.  
Feb. 27, 1856. 2w-504

200 Acres

Being Lot No. 10, in the 3rd Con. of which are cleared and Fenced. On these premises there are

TWO WELLING HOUSES.

Together with Barns, Sheds, &c., erected.

GEORGE CLIBINE,  
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Together with Barns, Sheds, &c., erected.

GEORGE CLIBINE,  
Gormley's Colliers, P.O.  
Feb. 27, 1856. 2w-504

Town Lot For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 8, West side of Main Street, Newmarket—on the Mount Property. For particulars apply to

HUGH BAIN, King P. O.  
Or to E. JACKSON, Newmarket.  
King, March 6, 1856. 11-51

NEW MARKET

Boot and Shoe Store!  
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE RAILROAD HOTEL.

George Nixon

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has

OPENED A NEW STORE.

As above, where he intends keeping on hand a large and well selected stock of

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

Of the latest styles for Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children.

G. N. is inclined to think that from his intimate knowledge of the trade, he can make it an object to those who want to BUY CHEAP to favor him with a call.

Farmers' Produce Taken.

The Highest price paid for Hides and Skins.

GEORGE DIXON.  
Newmarket, Feb. 25, 1856. 11-54

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL Building Lots in Newmarket, also Lots with buildings already erected thereon.

Apply to  
E. JACKSON.  
Newmarket, Feb. 23, 1856. 11-4

Just Received.

At the New Era Book Store a splendid assortment of Old and Correlation KINGS for sale cheap. Also, Ladies' Ear-Rings, in great variety.

Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1856. 11-4

Ready Made

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since commencing business, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Newmarket and vicinity, that he has now on hand a large quantity of

Ready Made Boots and Shoes,

Of superior quality, which he can confidently recommend to the public—they having been made under his own personal inspection—and not made up as shop work. Feeling satisfied that general satisfaction will be given both as regards

QUALITY AND PRICE.

He respectfully solicits call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB RHEINHART.  
Newmarket, Feb. 15, 1856. 11-51

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND STOVES

Of every description. Call and examine these Machines for yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. It is not our intention to deceive the public by puffing, or by putting the name of any article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & CO.,  
Holland Land.  
February 15, 1856. 11-51

North York Agricultural Society.

NOTICE is hereby given that no subscriptions from parties desirous of becoming members to the above society, will be received later than the First of May next. Old members failing to renew their membership before that time will be deemed to have forfeited the privilege of exhibiting at any show during the year.

By Order,  
J. D. PHILIPS, President,  
E. JACKSON, Secretary.  
Newmarket, Feb. 16, 1856. 11-51

WANTED

IMMEDIATELY SIX THAILORESSES, to whom good wages will be given.

Apply to  
D. SUTHERLAND.  
Newmarket, Feb. 21, 1856 11-51

FARM & SAW MILL FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Lot No. 22 in the 4th Con. of Whitechurch containing 100 Acres—50 of which are cleared and well fenced, and also good buildings erected thereon. Also a

On same Lot, capable of doing excellent work, and considered one of the best North of Toronto.

Also, Lots No. 18 and 25 in the 6th Con. These lots are well timbered.

For terms and other particulars apply to the undersigned, on the premises.

JOHN GORDON.  
Whitechurch, Feb. 13, 1856. 11-52

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

Selling Off at cost in Newmarket.

JOHN DAVISON

Will sell the whole of his Stock of Goods at Cost price for Cash, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Crockery, &c., all of

Superior Quality.

Parties wishing to purchase cheap Goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

J. D. wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to execute all orders for

Boots and Shoes,

Two Good Journeymen Shoemakers wanted.

JOHN DAVISON.  
Newmarket, Feb. 13, 1856. 11-51

CASH FOR WHEAT.

20,000 BUSHELS Wanted at Kettleby Mills, for which the Highest Market Price will be paid, for first-rate quality.

J. CULVERWELL.  
Kettleby, Jan. 24, 1856. 11-51

\$10 Reward.

LOST on the 19th inst. a Leather Pocket Book containing £20 in cash and a Note of Hand drawn by Robert Cattle in favor of the subscriber, dated between 20th and 30th of November last—the public are cautioned against negotiating said Note. The above reward will be paid to any person who has the book or property at this office, or who has the book or property at this office, or who has the book or property at this office.

JOHN RYNDRESS.  
Newmarket, Jan. 24, 1856. 11-51

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of good

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,  
Oats, Peas, Potatoes, &c., delivered at his Storehouse or the Railway Station, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. 11-52

CASH FOR WHEAT.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to pay CASH for any quantity of good

MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,  
Oats, Peas, Potatoes, &c., delivered at his Storehouse or the Railway Station, Newmarket.

THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. 11-52

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THOMAS NIXON.  
Newmarket, Sept. 13, 1855. 11-52

JOSEPH BOSSFORD,

CABINET MAKER, UNDERTAKER, &c.,  
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

IN returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, he respectfully announces that he has now on hand an excellent assortment of

Cabinet Furniture,

such as

Sofas, Tables, Patent Bedsteads.

Secretaries, Picture Frames, &c., which he will sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

Funerals undertaken on the shortest notice.

Newmarket Feb. 21, 1856. 1-3

News for Farmers.

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in offering to the Farmers of Canada

MANEY'S PATENT COMBINED Mowing and Reaping Machine,

with their improvements. These machines have already been thoroughly tried in both United States and in Canada, and found to be unequalled as a combined machine in the following points:—

Its perfect adaptation to uneven surfaces. Its lightness of draft, and freedom from side-draft. The cause and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

The Reapers are of the Frame to the Axle of the wheel the joint and for the driver is enabled at his will to elevate or depress the cutters from 1 to 15 inches from the ground; and with the Oblique Platform and Gathering Wings, the Reapers are enabled to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the cutters, to allow the team to pass, so that a whole field may be cut without re-mowing any of the grain.

Price, with two Sets of Knives, \$130.

The subscribers would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, the cause and facility with which it can be removed from field to field upon its own wheels, and changed from a Reaper to a Mower and vice versa. The construction for strength and durability, and its capacity for doing business, is unsurpassed.

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Price, with two Sets of Knives, \$130.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

Situated on Eagle Street in the pleasant part of the Town and offers a rare chance as a Situation for a Mechanic or a respectable family residence. The portion which will be disposed of contains a little over one half Acre of land, with a commodious House, containing 19 rooms, besides cellar and wood shed, a large Driveway, Stable, and Shed. A good garden with a well-spring of never failing water. A reasonable time will be given, if required, for payment, by paying a part down. If not previously sold, the above property will be rented and possession given on the first of May next.

H. H. WILLSON.  
Newmarket, Feb. 14, 1856. 11-51

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for sale these valuable MILLS, and Mill Privilege, known as

Bogart's Mills,

Situated in one of the best Agricultural settlements in Canada, and within Two Miles of Newmarket. For further Particulars apply to

JOHN BOGART, Son.  
Newmarket, Jan. 23, 1856. 2w-59

G



